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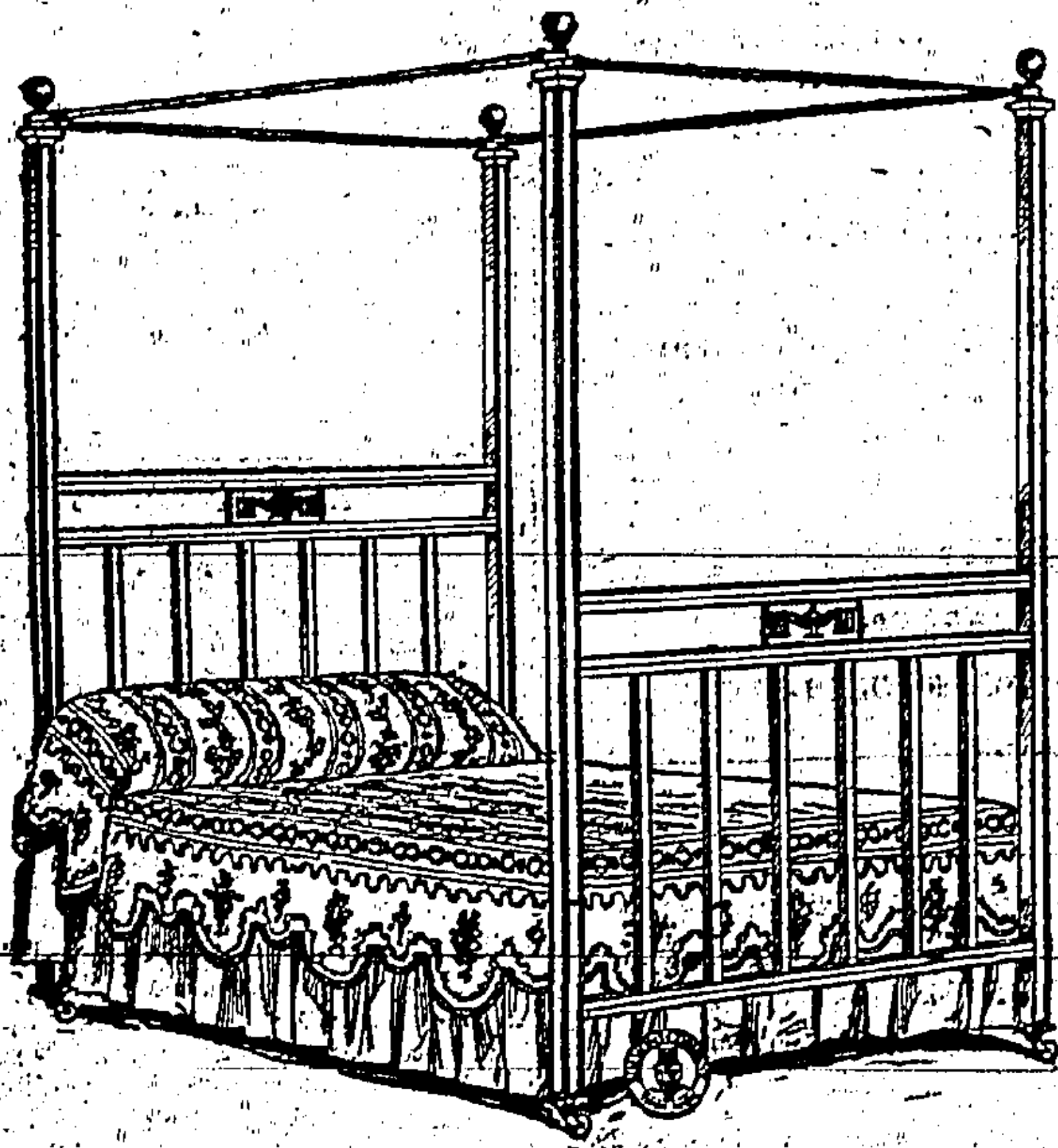
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[112]

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW

HONGKONG.

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CADET'S SUDDEN DEATH.

THE LATE MR. PERCY BURN.

Mr. Percy Burn, cadet in the Hongkong Government service, died suddenly at the Government Civil Hospital on Wednesday night. He felt unwell during the day and obtained leave of absence from his duties; in the evening he became worse and was taken to hospital by ambulance, in practically an unconscious condition. He died soon afterwards and the cause of death is stated to be acute malaria.

Mr. Burn lived in solitary bachelor quarters in Kennedy Road; he was of a reserved disposition and had few intimate friends. Educated at Oxford, he held the B.A. degree, and those with whom he came in contact in the performance of his duties formed a high opinion of his intellectual powers. Mr. Burn arrived in the Colony in December, 1912, and, after learning Cantonese, he was attached, in March, 1915, to the Imports and Exports Department, passing his final examination in that year. After a period of leave he went to the Supreme Court as Deputy Registrar and Accountant and a month ago was appointed assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and Deputy Registrar of Marriages. Mr. Burn was only 32 years of age.

The funeral took place last evening at Happy Valley. The Rev. V. H. Copley, M.A., conducted the funeral service. Amongst those who followed the body to the last resting place were: Captain Neville A.D.C. representing H.M. the Governor, the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn), the Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax), the Colonial Treasurer (the Hon. Mr. McI. Messer), the Director of Education (the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving), the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe), the Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman), the Local Auditor (Mr. H. R. Phelps), Mr. J. R. Wood, Lieut. Conway Hake, R.N.R., Mr. A. Dyer Ball, Mr. H. A. Nisbet, Mr. T. M. Haslerigg, Mr. W. Schofield, Mr. A. E. Wood, Mr. N. L. Smith, Mr. H. Green, Mr. G. R. Sayer, Mr. S. B. B. McDermott, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. E. L. Stainfield, Mr. M. Akbar and Mr. Khan.

Wreaths were sent by: The Government of Hongkong, the Interpreters and Translators of the Supreme Court, Chinese Staff of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, Chinese Staff of the Imports and Exports, Bailiffs of the Supreme Court, Government Audit Department, Sir William Rees Davies, Mr. H. H. Gompertz, the Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. Derison, Mr. and Mrs. Constantine John Hammes, Messrs. C. F. Mason, J. Scott, Messrs. F. X. d'Almeida, e Castro, Mr. W. Wood, H. A. Nisbet, L. E. S. Hodg, C. D. McBurness, J. A. E. Bullock, C. D. McBurness, J. A. E. Bullock, G. Brayfield and Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Lieut. Conway Hake, R.N.R., and Messrs. Dennys & Bowley.

DEATH OF MR. G. J. ROBINSON.

The death took place on Wednesday evening of Mr. George James Robinson, representative in the Far East for the London firm of May, Baker and Maw, the well-known wholesale druggists.

The deceased, who was only 37 years of age, was extremely well-known in Hongkong and in the Far East generally. The late Mr. Robinson was paying a business visit to Hongkong with his wife and had been in the Colony for the last two months, residing at the Bepulse Bay Hotel. He had been unwell for some time but on Tuesday he was taken suddenly ill with kidney trouble and was removed to the Peak Hospital where he passed away on Wednesday evening.

The deceased gentleman originally came to the Far East about 12 years ago, joining the Hongkong staff of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Company. Later he joined the London firm of May, Baker & Maw, and made his home in Shanghai, where he was extremely well-known. Mr. Robinson was a native of Queensland and was in his younger days a prominent rugby football player, having played for Queensland in international matches.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley last evening and was largely attended by a large number of the European business community. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Minister of the Union Church, officiated at the graveside.

A large number of wreaths were sent by the following: "Mick and Mary," Sallie and Harry Epstein, Robert Appel, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Beauregard, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Taggart, Hongkong Hotel Company, Repulse Bay Hotel Staff, Messrs. J. Bonham, L. E. Ensign, Canton Mess, Mr. G. M. W. Dorkins, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dorkins, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Drake, Mr. Alfred Eastman, Mr. Graham T. Eveleigh, Ilyd H. Geare, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gee, J. S. Gubbary, Mr. E. W. H. James, Mr. Henry T. Krull, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Lammert, Mr. H. A. Lammert, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Chas. Page, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spiller, Mr. and Mrs. H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Shaw, Mr. John Oram Sheppard, Mr. Holman Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. B. White, Mr. and Mrs. F. Travers and Mary Elizabeth, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Whinfield, Mr. Fung Fat Hang.

COUNTESS DE PACO D'ARCO.

We regret to learn that a telegram has been received at Macao reporting the death of Countess de Paco d'Arco, mother of the present Governor of Macao, which took place at Lisbon on 26th inst. Their many friends in Hongkong and Macao will feel much sympathy with H.E. Senhor Correia da Silva and Mrs. de Silva in their bereavement.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

A UNIVERSITY "STUDENT" IN TROUBLE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—My attention has been called to a report appearing in the local Press, yesterday, with reference to certain charges of theft against Mariano del Rozario in one of the University Hostels. I shall be grateful if you will allow me to state that the prisoner is not a student of this University, is not registered on the books of the University, and has not been attending any University lectures. I am making enquiries as to the means by which he had obtained residence in St. John's Hall—I am, sir, your obedient servant.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH,
(Registrar),
University of Hongkong,
December 29th, 1921.

A HINT TO CHINA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—It may be of interest to those who follow Chinese affairs, and particularly to those of the Chinese student class whom the agitators at Amoy are attempting to embroil in a boycott directed against a British Shipping Company, to know that the port of Amoy contains more Chinese who have been inveigled into becoming the subjects of another nation than the average person knows anything about.

Apart from the rights or wrongs of the dispute at Amoy, which is under frank discussion at Peking, it is admitted by all who know the actual circumstances that the Shipping Company is being unfairly got at by an agitation, the strength of which is not representative of those ostensibly concerned in it, pointing to the existence of some external stimulus. If the Guilds in the various Treaty Ports are being called upon by Amoy to co-operate in damaging British shipping, before extending the assistance sought let them be sure they are helping their own people; let them make enquiries as to the number of these Chinese renegades and ask Amoy what it all means.—Yours, etc.,

SHADE OF LAO-TSZ.

A DISCREDITED TALE OF MAUSER PISTOL STOCKS.

A Chinese who was remanded by Mr. Lindell on Wednesday on a charge of being in illicit possession of two Mauser pistol stocks was again brought before the Magistrate yesterday. Sgt. Griffin said that, in accordance with Mr. Lindell's instructions, he had taken the man before the Captain Superintendent of Police where the defendant repeated his previous tale that he was taking the stocks to Nanning, at the request of a friend in Hongkong to be handed over to one of the body guards of Li Yung-hung, formerly a Civil Governor of Yunnan. The man's statement had been inquired into, but the friend mentioned by him could not be found. The Captain Superintendent of Police had instructed the Sergeant to ask for a severe penalty. A fine of \$50 was imposed.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, in their report dated Saigon, December 13th, state:—

Our market has been more lively during the last fortnight. A fair volume of business has been closed, especially with Java, for new crop. Some business has also been done with Japan. Nevertheless, sellers are rather scarce for February-March delivery.

Prices have not been affected by the re-opening of the Rangoon market, owing to news received at the same time stating that import duties on rice are to be reduced in Japan for a period of 12 months. The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to November 21st, 1921, is 1,342,509 tons against 907,553 tons in 1920. We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2, sited, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$5.00 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for December-January shipment.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER G. F. MORRISON, R.N.R.

Many residents in Hongkong and the neighbouring ports of Canton and Macao will regret to learn of the death of Capt. George Morrison, who retired from the service of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., some years ago, and settled in Australia. He died at Manly, Sydney, on November 23rd. Early in his career he was in the Royal Navy, and ranked as a Lieutenant-Commander in the Royal Naval Reserve.

It may be recalled that in the great typhoon of September 18th, 1906, he had command of the *Heungshan*, which, on the voyage from Macao, was driven on to the rocks at Sau-chun, off Lantau Island. There were over 500 Chinese passengers on board at the time, and naturally a state of panic prevailed, but thanks to the measures adopted by Capt. Morrison, ably assisted by his chief officer, Mr. Grainger, few lives were lost in that terrible experience. When the storm had subsided, the Canton steamer *Hoisang* took off the passengers and brought them safely to Hongkong. Captain Morrison and his crew remained on board the *Heungshan*, which was later refloated and after the necessary repairs had been made resumed her place in the schedule, and is still running between Hongkong and Canton. During the war Lieut.-Commander Morrison was employed in drilling recruits at Liverpool. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss, and the sympathy of many friends in this part of the world will be extended to her in her bereavement.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

THE TRIANGULAR TOURNAMENT. ARMY v. NAVY.

The second match of the Christmas Cricket Tournament was continued, yesterday. On the previous day's play the Army first innings score of 271 had placed them in a commanding position and when stumps were drawn on Tuesday the Navy with one wicket to fall were 98 runs in arrears.

Continuing their innings yesterday morning the Navy's total was carried to 103, Lieut. Beatty and Mid. Hayter giving the bowlers some trouble before the former was caught by Capt. Davies. With a splendid lead of 73 the Army commenced their second innings well. Capt. Davies and Capt. Oliver's first wicket partnership being very fruitful. Capt. Davies was eventually clean bowled at 42 by Lieut. Beatty and Capt. Oliver carried his score to 71 before Lieut.-Com. Greig bowled him. The remaining batsmen assisted considerably without doing anything notable. By five o'clock the Military had run up the 303 for the loss of eight wickets at which figure they declared.

Requiring 281 runs to win the Navy commenced batting after five and with Lieut.-Com. Jotham and Lieut. Franks as the first pair in the score mounted nicely. At 23 Lieut. Franks was caught by Purton and shortly after Lieut.-Com. Jotham went out for 30, being clean bowled by Capt. Davies. The rest of the batsmen represented a long tail and the Navy lost the match by 156 runs. The most remarkable thing about yesterday's bowling was Capt. Davies' performance with the ball. In the second innings he took all 10 wickets for 38 runs. This together with Lieut. McDonald's hat-trick on the previous day show that the Army bowlers were in splendid form.

Scores:—

THE ARMY.			
Capt. Oliver, run out	42		
Capt. Davies, c and b Hayter	58		
Lieut. Beatty, b Beatty	7		
Capt. Spinks, c Crole-Rees	57		
Major Bagnall, b Wood	10		
Major Edwards, c Franks, b Stevens	5		
Sgt. Redpath, c Crole-Rees, b Stevens	0		
Major Tomlinson, c Crole-Rees, b Stevens	11		
Lieut. McDonald, c Wood, b Crole-Rees	18		
Rees, run out	11		
Cpl. Purton, not out	13		
Extras	27		

Total 271

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Beatty	93	5	58	1
Hayter	94	1	52	1
Crole-Rees	12	0	57	2
Skinner	4	0	15	0
Wood	8	0	48	1
Stevens	5	2	13	3

Lieut.-Com. Jotham, c Edwards, b

Baker

Lieut. Franks, c Oliver, b McDonald

Lieut. Stewart, b McDonald

Lieut.-Com. Greig, c Edwards, b Davies

Com. Wood, b Purton

Lieut. Skinner, c Spinks, b Purton

Rev. Crole-Rees, b Purton

Lieut.-Com. Douglas-Hamilton, b Baker

Mid. Hayter, not out

Lieut. Beatty, c Davies, b McDonald

Extras

Total (for nine wickets).....193

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	16.2	3	58	4
Davies	17	9	28	1
Purton	10	3	17	3
Edwards	9	1	40	0
Spinks	5	0	21	0
Baker	3	1	6	2

2nd Innings.

Capt. Oliver, b Greig

Capt. Davies, b Beatty

Lieut. Beatty, c Crole-Rees, b Hayter

Capt. Spinks, b Beatty

Major Bagnall, c Jotham, b Hayter

Major Edwards, c Franks, b Stevens

S.S. Redpath, run out

Major Tomlinson, not out

Lieut. McDonald, c Douglas-Hamilton, b Baker

Bdr. Baker, not out

Extras

Total (for 8 wickets, dec.).....202

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Crole-Rees	7	1	24	0
Beatty	18	4	73	3
Stevens	5	1	18	1
Hayter	15	0	81	2
Greig	3	1	8	1

3rd Innings.

Lieut.-Com. Jotham, b Davies

Lieut. Franks, c Purton, b Davies

Lieut. Stewart, b Davies

Lieut.-Com. Stevens, b Davies

Lieut.-Com. Greig, b Davies

Lieut.-Com. Douglas-Hamilton, c Baker, b Davies

Rev. Crole-Rees, c Edwards, b Davies

Com. Wood, c and b Davies

Mid. Hayter, not out

Lieut. Skinner, c Oliver, b Davies

Lieut. Beatty, i.h.w., b Davies

Extras

Total 124

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	6	0	21	0
Davies	16	8	38	10
Baker	5	0	18	0
Purton	5	0	10	0

INDIAN SCHOOL v. KOWLOON SCHOOL.

The Indian School played their return match with the Kowloon School on Wednesday and won easily by 84 runs. Scores:—

K.R.S.			
Loose, run-out	0		
Jenner, c Kitchell, b Arculli	4		
C. Collett, c Humjah, b Arculli	1		
Pitt, b Arculli	0		
French, b W. Abbas	0		
G. G. Edwards, c Kitchell, b N. Ali	8		
Pearne, b W. Abbas	2		
J. Collett, b A. Rahim	10		
L. Weill, b N. Ali	4		
M. Dillich, not out	1		
D. Stevens, b A. Rahim	0		
Extras	10		

Total 52

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
F. M. el Arculli	3	1	9	3
W. Abbas	5	1	10	2
A. Rahim	6	0	18	2
N. Ali	3	0	8	2

INDIAN SCHOOL.

N. B. Kitchell, c Stevens, b Jenner

F. M. el Arculli, b Stevens

D. Mohamed, c Dillich, b Stevens

A. L. Humjah, b Jenner

W. Abbas, c Dillich, b Stevens

M. Hassan, c Pearne, b Collett

M. P. Madar, b Collett

J. B. Jebess, b Jenner

A. H. Abbas, b Stevens

A. Rahim, c Collett, b Jenner

N. Ali, not out

Extras

Total 116

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jenner	11.2	2	48	5
Stevens	1	0	27	3
Edwards	1	0	11	0
Dillich	4	1	12	0
Collett	4	0	13	2

"THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI."

At the World Theatre, this afternoon

and for three successive days at 5.15 p.m.

and 9.15 p.m. the Universal Film Corporation presents "a special Jewel production," "The Dumb Girl of Portici,"

in eight parts, starring the famous Russian dancer, Mlle. Pavlowa.

The story opens with Forella, (Mlle. Pavlowa), the dumb girl of Portici, a little community near Naples. She falls in love with Alphonso, a philandering aristocrat, who repeats of his designs upon her and marries the Princess

Elyria, misunderstanding the situation, Alphonso's father, the Duke, causes Forella to be thrown into prison. She is befriended by the Princess Elyria, who is now aware of a liaison between her husband and a fish-girl, Masaniello.

Forella's brother, leads a revolt against the Duke, whose government is overthrown and his court scattered. Pietro, a jealous rival of Masaniello, puts into the latter's wine powder which sends the hero mad and renders him incapable of controlling the mob. Forella aids Alphonso and the Princess to escape to the frontier, whence Alphonso returns with an army. A confrontation occurs between Masaniello and Alphonso, but Forella throws herself between them and is killed by her brother's poignard. Seeing what he has done he turns the blade upon himself.

The theme of this picture is a tragic one and is based on the eternal struggle between the oppressed poor and their grinding overlords. Some of the subtleties with their protests against high prices and taxation, might have been taken from the proceedings of any recent labour Conference.

Mlle. Pavlowa is pronounced by the world's leading critics the most wonderful emotional actress of the decade in this picture which the most lavish production ever filmed in the history of the moving picture.

"CUTS" IN JAPAN'S BUDGET.

The Japanese Budget figures for the coming fiscal year shows "cuts" in the expenditure of all Departments.

The Estimates for the Army amount to 253,000,000 yen [approximately \$21,500,000], as against 273,000,000 yen [234,000,000] for the current year, while the Estimates for the Navy amount to 334,000,000 yen [249,250,000], as compared with 499,000,000 yen [262,375,000] this year.—Reuter.

GERMAN METAL FOR JAPAN.

A message from Elberfeld to the *Lokalanzeiger* states that the Japanese Government has ordered large quantities of rolled metal for the building of ships and docks, instead of the ships which Germany has to deliver to Japan.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, yesterday. There were present:—
 His Excellency the Governor (Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.),
 H. E. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR GEORGE MONTAGUE KIRKPATRICK, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (General Officer Commanding the Troops in China).
 Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).
 Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., C.B.E. (Attorney-General).
 Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).
 Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
 Hon. Mr. E. A. LEVING (Director of Education).
 Hon. Mr. T. L. PERKINS (Director of Public Works).
 Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
 Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK.
 Hon. Mr. H. W. BIRD.
 Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG.
 Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU-SUN.
 Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.B.E. (Clerk of Councils).
 ABSENT.
 Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SIR BOSMAN WAI YUK, C.M.G.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR: Gentlemen, before proceeding with the business I wish to mention the great loss which the Colony in general and the Chinese community in particular have suffered owing to the death, since our last meeting, of Sir Bosman Wai Yuk. I have not had myself the pleasure of serving with Sir Bosman, but his name has been familiar to me for years and on the few occasions when I have found it desirable to consult him I have found his advice of great value. His services to the Colony are well known to you and the excellent service which he rendered to the Council. I feel that it would be the wish of the Council that the Clerk should convey to the family an expression of our sincere sympathy in their bereavement and the appreciation of the Government and the community of the work he did for the Colony.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK: Sir, on behalf of the unofficial members of the Council I desire to associate them with the remarks which have fallen from your Excellency with regard to our late friend, Sir Bosman Wai Yuk. The deceased gentleman was a colleague of mine for very many years in this Council and I very much valued the assistance and co-operation which he was at all times willing to give.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK: I beg respectfully to support and associate myself with the sentiments just expressed by your Excellency and the Senior Unofficial Member. By the death of Sir Bosman the Colony has lost a son who gave to it of his best for the unprecedented period of over half-a-century. It had been his good fortune and privilege to serve with him on many public committees as well as on this Council and I can testify to his good qualities, his loyalty to the Government, his devotion to duty and his whole-hearted support of everything that was conducive to the welfare of the Colony. With the public tribute which your Excellency has just paid to his memory, I have no doubt that the whole Chinese community will heartily share.

Members of the Council stood for a moment in silence as an expression of their approval of His Excellency's proposal.

NOTICE OF QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. BIRD: Sir, I beg to give notice of the following questions:—

(1)—What action does the Government propose to take in connection with the Report of the Committee appointed for the purpose of considering what measures can be best taken:—

(II).—To facilitate the prompt acquisition by applicants of sites which they may require?

(III).—To facilitate the prompt passing of building plans?

2.—With reference to the statement published in the Press relating to cases of communicable disease, are all cases of small-pox included therein; if not, why not?

MINUTES.

The Minutes of the last meeting were approved and signed by the President.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of the H.E. the Governor, laid on the table a notification under Section 92 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, made by the Governor in Council on December 22nd, 1921, and published as Notification No. 514 in the Government Gazette.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary also laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 137 to 143 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and it was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of the H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the Report of the Finance Committee, No. 16, and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and it was agreed to.

OVERCROWDING AND BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: I rise to put the questions standing in my name:—

1.—In view of the following statement, which occurs at the end of Section I of the recently published census report:—
 "The number of floors in Hongkong and Kowloon occupied by Chinese has increased, in the last 10 years, by 7,117, which at 15 persons per floor, a fairly high average, affords accommodation for 106,755 out of a total increase of 127,338 in the Chinese urban population, thus leaving a large portion of

the increases to find accommodation in houses already fully occupied in 1911"; will the Government state how many floors in Chinese tenement houses have been made available for occupation

(a.) in Hongkong;
 (b.) in Kowloon

since the Census was taken?

Will the Government also state to what extent further floors in tenement houses are likely to be available for occupation during the first half of 1922?

2.—In view of the above quoted statement in the Census Report, and with the object of securing the provision of sufficient accommodation for Chinese workmen, without overcrowding, will the Government obtain from the Director of Public Works and lay upon the table of this Council a report as to the cost of the erection by the Government of tenement house for 100,000 Chinese workmen upon the land at Hung Hom which was formerly occupied by Macdonald's ship yard, or upon other land in that neighbourhood?

The Colonial Secretary replied:—

It is not possible to answer the first question without longer notice. The information will be obtained as soon as practicable.

In the second question the honourable member is, I presume, referring to a suggestion which has already been put forward by the Director of Public Works. The Government is awaiting a detailed report.

RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled an Ordinance to facilitate the reciprocal enforcement of judgments and awards in the Colony of Hongkong and in other parts of His Majesty's dominions and in certain other territories.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the second reading was approved.

The Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. No amendment was made.

The Attorney-General resumed.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, the third reading of the Bill.

This was carried and the Bill passed accordingly.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR: The Council will adjourn for a short time while the Finance Committee meets and will then resume.

AGAIN DEFERRED.

The second reading of the Bill intituled an Ordinance to restrict the taking of legal proceedings in respect of certain acts and matters done during the war and to provide in certain cases remedies in substitution thereof, was again deferred.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee then took place, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

"MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES."

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,000 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services Other.

The CHAIRMAN: A sum of \$1,000 is required to pay sundry items up to the end of the year under the head "Miscellaneous Services, Other." The items, at present, do not amount to quite that sum, but it is estimated that there will be a few more small amounts which will make up that amount.

Approved.

FURNITURE FOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$7,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, (28) Furniture for Officers' Quarters.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote under the head P.W.D. 28 for furniture was \$48,000 and the expenditure estimated to the end of the year is \$55,720. The reason for this excess is that calls by the police, sanitary and other departments had to be met as well as those for which the estimates were prepared. The votes for furniture are divided under three heads. The expenditure for the year shows that while this particular vote, 28, has had to stand more than the amount voted, there are balances under Heads 62 and 63;—under 62 is "furniture, Kowloon" \$41,232; and under 63 is "furniture, New Territories" \$214. If these balances are used towards reducing the debit balance on 28, "furniture, Hongkong" the difference is \$8,274. There may be one or two items—small amounts—to come in before the end of the year and it is proposed to take a vote of \$7,000.

Approved.

DRAINAGE AND GENERAL WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$5,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Drainage, (79) Miscellaneous Drainage Works, (b) General Works.

The CHAIRMAN: This extra amount is required in connection with drainage—extension of sewers and drains—in Samshui. Owing to the rapid development of the district, there are five new streets in which the drains and sewers have to be extended, the amounts varying. The largest amount is Keung Street, \$2,500, and the smallest, Ning-chang street, \$200. The vote was \$10,000 and the estimate of total expenditure for the year is \$15,000, a difference of \$5,000.

Approved.

WATERWORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,700 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent:—

Kowloon Waterworks:—
 (38) Water Account, (Meters, etc.), \$2,000.00
 New Territories Waterworks:—
 (47) Water Account, (Meters, etc.), 700.00

Total \$2,700.00

Approved.

THE CHAIRMAN.

In connection with the first item, Kowloon Waterworks, \$2,000, the original vote for 1921 was \$5,000, and a supplementary vote was taken under Financial Minute 46, \$6,000, making \$11,000. But a large issue of new meters was required necessary by the number of buildings erected during the year. The total expenditure up to December 31st was \$12,000 and it is estimated that for meters up to the 31st another \$1,000 will be required, making \$13,000; \$11,000 has already been voted, leaving a balance of \$2,000. The item \$700 in connection with the New Territories includes two meters which have been placed at Lai-chikok water boat station. The vote is only \$300; these two 3-inch meters with contingencies cost \$1,000. They were necessary on account of a larger supply of water being required than can be taken through the present meters. The amount required is \$700.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. BIRD: Do they cost \$500 a piece?

The CHAIRMAN: I understand they are large meters.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: I am afraid they will cost a little more than that; they are very expensive.

The vote was approved.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$127 in aid of the vote Education, A.—Department of Director of Education, Special Expenditure, Furniture for Normal School.

The CHAIRMAN: For the Normal School, Queen's College, a sum of \$300 is provided in this year's estimates and the furniture has cost \$628.95; \$627 is asked for.

Approved.

CAPE D'AGUILAR WIRELESS STATION.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$9,300 in aid of the following votes:—

Post Office:—
 Radio-Telegraph Staff:—
 Personal Emoluments \$7,850.00
 Other Charges:—
 Radio-Telegraph Station:—
 Repairs and Stores 1,450.00

Total \$9,300.00

The CHAIRMAN: These sums are all in connection with the taking over of the Cape D'Aguliar Station from the naval authorities. During the last four months of this year the personal emoluments amount to \$7,850 and repairs and stores to \$1,450, but the amount in the estimate would have been sufficient except that by the transfer of the station it has become necessary to pay, during this year, when the naval authorities were running this station a claim for a refund of expenses during the fourth quarter was sent in and paid by the naval authorities during the following year. We now have to pay expenses and salaries monthly. When the estimate was drawn up it was not known that we should have to take over the station this year.

The vote was approved.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$10,000 in aid of the following votes:—

Public Works, Extraordinary:—
 Hongkong Drainage:—
 (18) Training Nullahs: (c) General Works \$3,500.00
 Miscellaneous:—
 (22) Reconstruction of Ferry Piers 4,900.00
 Waterworks:—
 (44) Miscellaneous Waterworks 2,000.00

Total \$10,400.00

The CHAIRMAN: The first item, \$3,500 is due to the draining of certain nullahs in connection with the campaign against mosquitoes which was undertaken during the summer, leading to more being done than was anticipated when the estimate was drawn. The second item \$4,900, is due to compensation, \$7,250 being paid in respect of the Kinsham and Saiwanho piers, which were taken over by the Government instead of being removed by their owners on the termination of the license and the undertaking of what is called the Eastern Ferry Service. The last item, \$2,000, is due to certain unforeseen works which had to be undertaken and which were not contemplated when the programme was drawn up for the year. The approved programme amounted to \$11,000, as against a vote for \$10,000. In addition to this, \$1,000 was spent during the year on works which were unforeseen.

The vote was approved.

THE COUNCIL RESUMED.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR then returned and the meeting of the Council was resumed.

The Colonial Secretary said: Sir, I beg to report that Financial Minutes 137 to 143 have been approved by the Finance Committee and I move that they be now adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE GOVERNOR'S THANKS AND NEW YEAR WISHES.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR: Gentlemen, that completes the business of the year. I have to thank you for your assistance during the last twelve months, in which we have carried through a considerable amount of important work and legislation, of a somewhat controversial nature in some cases, which I am glad to say has been adopted without any friction and appears to be working well.

I thank you very cordially for your assistance during this year and I wish you all the best and good wishes for the year to come. The Council will now adjourn sine die.

CHILDREN'S PLAY AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHARITY.

"A very pretty entertainment" was the general opinion of the performance given by Kowloon children at the Theatre Royal, last night, in aid of children's charities at home. This, and the fact that the occasion was under the patronage of Lady Stubbs, suggests that the beneficent influence of the Ministering Children's League was behind the affair.

Lady Stubbs honoured the entertainment with her presence and a large audience practically filled the Theatre.

Kowloon children gave a performance at a recent fête which was obviously quite good enough to "fill the bill" all by itself at the Theatre Royal; Mr. Miles and Mr. R. C. Witchell each lent an expert hand to "pull the thing together" as the expression goes and an admirable addition to the programme of amusements at the holiday season was the result. No small part of the success achieved yesterday was due to the clever lighting effects introduced by Messrs. V. Kerley, V. Walker and P. Beasley. The lighting, indeed, was done with quite professional skill.

But the children, and those who had so patiently trained them, carried away the chief honours of the evening. It must be confessed that they had little help from either the words or music of "The Fairy Chain," as the piece was called; author and librettist were evidently both in the shackles of an outworn tradition. The music seemed to owe much to the influence of Moody and Sankey's hymnary and the authors forgot to put in any humour. Fortunately, the audience was not inclined to be critical of these matters; it was one of those occasions when every actor and actress had friends "in front" and the manner of the acting was far more important than the matter.

Very pretty and dainty dresses had been designed for the fairies by Mrs. Nightingale and the A.D.C. lent some rabbits and frog's masks and costumes for the creatures who provided the background of the fairies' dances, and, incidentally, a little of the humour that the author had forgotten. The rest was derived from the vigorous presentation of "the ogre steps old bold" by Miss Pearl Ogilvie. Miss Vivian Young's skirt dance, aided by good lighting effects, was the most successful contribution of the evening. Miss Daisy Witchell made a personable prince and Miss Dorothy Goodman was very graceful as the sprite. Her dancing was admirable. Miss Doris Punchedon was the leading fairy and sang several solo parts very sweetly. Frank Angus made an appeal for support for charities by way of a prologue. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Miles, did its best with the music and played some specially composed by Mr. Miles which undoubtedly made up for deficiencies in the printed sheet.

The play made a very pretty spectacle and the audience was most enthusiastic in its plaudits at the fall the curtain.

The following was the cast:—
 Queen of the Fairies, Miss 'Suanne Weill; Maid of Honour, Miss Maude Wittichell; Princess, Miss Gladys Ramsay; Prince, Miss Daisy Witchell; Solo Dancer, Miss Vivian Young; Ogre, Miss Pearl Ogilvie; Sprite, Miss Dorothy Goodman; Fairy Lily, Miss Doris Punchedon; Fairy Violet, Miss Phyllis Woolley; Fairy Snowdrop, Miss Annie Smythe; Fairy Daisy, Miss Gladys McNider; Fairy Hare Bell, Miss Crissie Dixon; Demons, Masters H. Pearne and F. Angus.

Other Fairies, Misses E. Collinson, M. Bryson, V. Blackburn, W. Henderson, G. Erickett, E. Blackburn, E. Meade, K. Nightingale, J. Anderson, L. Tolan, M. de L. Dunn.

Other Fairy Belles, Misses J. Barr, J. Raven, M. Batten, E. Steel and K. Chester.

Frog Masters J. Pearne, B. Angus, V. Pitt, G. Edwards, E. Leete, C. Hammis, and F. Gerrard.

Rabbit Masters J. Jennes, M. Deirich, E. Moses, C. McArthur, M. Weill, R. G. Wittichell, N. Gerrard and Jimmie Blackburn.

ORCHESTRA.—Under the Direction of Mr. Tedo Miles.—1st Violin, Miss Rosebud Young and Mr. Busschardt; 2nd Violin, Messrs. J. N. Richard and C. B. Hamon; Cello, Miss Ruby Young; Clarinet, Mr. Watson; Flute, Mr. Osmond; Cornet, Mr. Costa; at the Piano, Miss V. Young.

RAIDING OPIUM SMOKERS.

REVENUE OFFICER'S EXPERIENCE.

There are often exciting little incidents in the common task of the revenue officer. One was related at the Magistracy yesterday. Revenue Officer Ward, with the assistance of some Chinese Revenue Officers raided the second floor of a house in First Street. Six men were found there. Two were standing at a fire watching some opium simmering. Directly the Officer entered the place the chatty was upset and the contents spilled over the officer's boots. The man responsible for the upset was caught, the other dived into a bed where three men were feigning sleep. He was arrested also. The third man arrested was holding a horn-cup containing prepared opium. He attempted to throw this out through the window but E. O. Ward was in the way and the cup and contents struck him on the chest, soiling his tunic and trousers. The rest is of a routine nature. The three men were taken to the Police Station and two of them were sentenced by Mr. Wood to three months imprisonment with hard labour for preparing illicit opium and the third man was fined \$50 with the option of one month's imprisonment for being in possession of a quantity of prepared opium.

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ENGLISH SILK
 WIDENDTIES,
 BOW TIES &
 KNITTED TIES

OF ALL THE
 LATEST SHADES
 WIDENDTIES
 2.50 to
 4.50

BOW TIES
 1.50



SOCKS
 OF ALL THE
 BEST MAKES

IN VARIOUS
 PLAIN & FANCY
 COLOURINGS

SPECIAL OFFER
 BLACK CASHMERE
 \$1.50 per pair



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SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH WHITE ENAMEL
 Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG.
 Tel. 1741.

NEW MUSIC

JUST ARRIVED

MY CAROLINA ROSE WALTZ
 HAWAIIAN CHIMES
 SAY YOU'LL BE MINE
 O-H-I-O
 SUNSHINE

SUNNY TENNESSEE FOX-TROT
 I WANT MY MAMMY
 YOO-HOO
 NOBODY'S BABY
 MOLLY ON A TROLLEY

AT
 ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell

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 WOOL

UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY.

SOCKS
 Smart new
 designs and plain
 colours in
 CASHMERE and
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UNDERWEAR
 All weights and
 sizes in LLAMA
 and CASHMERE
 in
 DRAWERS Ankle
 length.
 VESTS
 Long or
 short
 sleeves.

DRESSING GOWNS
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TELEPHONE 3146.
 WOOL

UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

DEPARTURE OF 2nd WILTSHIRE REGT.
IT is requested that all Claims against the "OFFICERS' MESS" be forwarded to the undersigned forthwith.
MAJOR R. OULVER,
2nd Wiltshire Regt.,
Murray Barracks,
[1921]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"MYRMIDON"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 29th December.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Jan. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 18th Jan., or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, December 29th, 1921. [1921]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"CYCLOPS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 30th Dec.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th Jan. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 20th Jan., or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, December 29th, 1921. [1921]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
NEW GRILL ROOM.

A DINNER DANCING will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL NEW GRILL ROOM on NEW YEAR'S EVE (Saturday 31st December, 1921).

REFULSE BAY HOTEL.
A SPECIAL TIPPIN will be served on NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Sunday, 1st January, 1922.

The Hotel Orchestra will be in attendance, and bookings may be made either at the REFULSE BAY HOTEL or at the HONGKONG HOTEL MAIN OFFICE. [1921]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

are now lying at this Office for
Boxes CK, KX, LM, LN, LR, LI, LU, LW, MA, MK, MX, NB, NP, OG, A

A MAH seeks employment accompanying children on voyage to England. Apply Box No. 07, c/o Daily Press Office. [1921]

ENGINE DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED
Immediately for Shipbuilding Yard on China Coast. State terms and experience to Box 01, c/o Daily Press Office. [1921]

FOR SALE or TO LET.—The residence "Kenia" Mount Kelle, The Peak. Area 12956 sq. ft. Possession 1st January 1922. Apply Box 04, c/o Daily Press Office. [1921]

FOR SALE.—One 7 passenger Chandler MOTOR CAR, perfect condition. Owner left Colony. For particulars, apply Box No. 06, c/o Daily Press Office. [1921]

FOR SALE.—Two Circular Steel Tanks built in 1919 by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. Capacity Five Tons, Length 10 feet Diameter 5 feet 6 inches. Apply to DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd., 20 Des Voeux Road Central. [1921]

TO LET.

FLOORS in the New Bank Building, 4, Des Voeux Road Central. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [1921]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1919, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of BUSINESS on MONDAY 2nd January, 1922.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1921. [1921]

NOTICE

THE Public are hereby reminded that PRIVATE JINRICKSHAS, CHAIRS and their Drivers are due for LICENSING on January 1st, 1922.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, 29th December, 1921. [1921]

NOTICE

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.
MEMBERS of the Public are hereby notified that all duty-paid European Liquors (except Beer, Stout and Cyder) on sale in Hongkong will, after 1st January, 1922, bear across their corks labels signifying that duty has been paid. They are requested to ensure that such labels are on opening broken in such manner as to prevent their irregular use a second time.
N. L. SMITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports,
Hongkong, 29th December, 1921. [1921]

NOTICE

HONGKONG HOTEL.
NEW GRILL ROOM.

THE usual TEA AND DINNER DANCING will NOT be held on FRIDAY, 30th DECEMBER. [1921]

NOTICE

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

ENGLISH NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS—MONDAY AND TUESDAY January 2nd and 3rd, 1922.

Term ends on TUESDAY, January 17th, 1922, at Noon.

Next Term begins on MONDAY, February 13th, 1922, at 8.50 A.M.

Examinations for New Boys will be held on Saturday February 11th, 1922, at 10 A.M.

W. T. FEATHERSTONE, Headmaster. [1921]

NOTICE

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have on the 29th day of December, 1921, become the Purchaser of the entire interests of GRAY & Co. of No. 38 Stanley Street ground floor Victoria Hongkong Importers and Exporters, Shipping and Commission Agents, Electrical and Mechanical Contractors, Building Contractors and Wig Makers, and that I will henceforth carry on the said business at the same place under the style of firm name of the GRAY & Co., and that the interest of Messrs. LAI HOI SHAN (黎海山) LAI MAN WAI (黎民偉) and AU TAT CHUN (區達泉) the previous owners of the said business has as from the 32nd day of December 1921 absolutely ceased and terminated.

All debts due and owing from GRAY & Co. prior to the sale to me will be paid and settled by LAI HOI SHAN, LAI MAN WAI and AU TAT CHUN.

Dated the 24th day of December, 1921.
[1921] FUN Y. YING. (潘汝英)

NOTICE

"BEN" LINE STEAMERS LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENGLOE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 6th Jan; 1922 or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, December 29th, 1921. [1921]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "CILICIA"

From TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, ADEN, PORT SAID, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 13th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd prox. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, December 29th, 1921. [1921]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHIEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)
HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(HOLLAND-ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, GENOA AND MANILA.

THE Steamship "RADJA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st Jan., 1922, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st Dec., 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of the steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.
Hongkong, January 29th, 1921. [1921]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SADO MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd January 1922, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong, Dec. 26th, 1921. [1921]

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENLUCE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd Jan., 1922, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 3rd Jan., 1922, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, December 26th, 1921. [1921]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"EGYPT"

Arrived Hongkong on Dec. 27th, 1921.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 3 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, December 27th, 1921. [1921]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, O.E.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories or Launch "Daywing."

INTIMATION

AT

WATSON'S

You will experience no difficulty in making choice of suitable articles for the

FESTIVE SEASON.

The choicest selection of PERFUMES from the best London, Parisian and American houses—in elegant bottles and handsome cases.

WATSON'S YE OLD ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER:

"SILVER BELL" EAU DE COLOGNE

in special and Silver mounted bottles.

SILVER-MOUNTED AND PLATED GOODS.

MANICURE SETS, GILLETTE & AUTO STROP RAZOR SETS, MIRRORS etc. etc.

CONFECTIONERY of the finest quality, including:

FOSS (Bosto. U.S.A.) CHOCOLATES

FRY'S in fancy artistic boxes, etc. etc.

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT. The finest brands of

Wines, including Champagne de St. Marceaux, Fine Old Ports and Sherries. Very Old Liqueur Brandy. Liqueurs of all kinds

Watson's Celebrated "E" Whisky etc. etc. etc.

Special cases put up to order,

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

MARRIAGE.

MAY-HARDER.—At Chungking, on December 29th, Lieut. W. H. MAY, of the U.S.S. Monocacy, to MARGARET DOROTHY, youngest daughter of the late Captain HARDER and Mrs. HARDER, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

BROOKS.—At Hove, Sussex, on December 20th, ARTHUR HENRY BROOKS, of Shanghai, in his 68th year. (By cable).

ROBINSON.—On 28th December, 1921, at the Peak Hospital, GEORGE JAMES ROBINSON, aged 37 years. Deeply regretted. [1921]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUEX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 30TH, 1921.

JAPAN AND THE QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.

In the cables to-day we are told that BAKON HAYASHI, the Japanese Ambassador to London, in a speech at a Mansion House luncheon in honour of the Japanese Commercial Mission now visiting England, while expressing his regret that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been terminated, said that "the Japanese were most thankful to Mr. Balfour for giving them the great Four-Power Treaty." Presumably this represents the view of the Government of Japan. There is very little evidence in the Japanese Press that it represents the view of the people. The intransigent papers boldly state that Japan is being coerced by the other Powers into a second-rate position, and they speak darkly of American designs, even suggesting a conspiracy between Britain and America for universal sovereignty. The responsible papers deal in vague generalities and are evidently in a cautious mood, although the tone is, on the whole, one of dissatisfaction, partly veiled maybe, but still discernible. Doubts are expressed as to the working of the agreement owing to the vague form in which it is worded; questions are raised as to the Power against whom it is directed, as to the procedure for deciding questions in dispute, as to how there can be joint action when the Senate stands in the way of any declaration of war by the United States. Further, the Japanese Press certainly puts its finger on a weak

point when it points out that the Quadruple Agreement is concerned only with the islands in the Pacific and does not touch upon the real Far Eastern question—the attitude of the Powers towards China. It establishes and recognizes the status quo in the Pacific, and is thus an affirmation by the United States that she adheres to that part of the Versailles Treaty which deals with the disposition of the former German islands, subject to certain concessions which are the object of separate agreements. In other words, the mandatory Powers in the Pacific have made certain concessions to the United States in return for her recognition of the powers granted them under the Versailles Treaty. This is what the Quadruple Agreement amounts to, the provision for a consultation should any dispute arise, and the promise of joint or several action against any menace from an outside Power being merely thrown in to give the agreement the air of an entente. As the Japanese papers say, from this point of view the Quadruple Agreement can hardly be said to take the place of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which was an offensive and defence alliance to protect all that the two Powers had got, or—as was later shown—all that they might get in the hereafter. But the chief field for such predatory activities was China, and the Quadruple Agreement says nothing about China. Therefore as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance it falls very far short. A separate agreement as to China is supposed to be in course of negotiation, but Japan does not look forward to it with any feelings of pleasure. Rather it is suspected that it will be as unfavourable to Japan as the Naval and Pacific agreements. Japan, in fact, is regarded as playing a losing game at the Washington Conference. Even the Shantung negotiations are going all wrong, according to the critics, for instead of Japan standing to her demands, she is receding step by step—entirely, it is claimed, owing to the pressure exercised on her by the United States and Britain. But it need scarcely be said that Japan is not making these concessions unpersuaded that it will be to her greater advantage to win the goodwill of her great neighbour, China, by such means rather than to challenge an attitude on the part of China of eternal hostility. The disappointment ventilated in the Press of Japan can be understood. What is more incomprehensible is the sense of disappointment with the results achieved by the Chinese delegation which is finding expression in the intransigent Press of China. In course of time, no doubt, the decisions reached at the Conference will be viewed in a better light in both countries. A general survey of what has been accomplished at Washington—even though the achievements may fall short of the most sanguine expectations—must carry conviction that the Conference has furthered the cause of world peace—which was its great object—and paved the way for a ripper international accord.

Two sailors entered the Wanchai Garage on Wednesday evening and started interfering with the fairs. When ordered out by the manager they refused to leave the premises. A police whistle was blown, and this had the desired effect, both men ran away. Outside, a temerarious district watchman named Chaw Hing attempted to arrest them, but failed, and was severely mauled for his trouble. One of the sailors, George Headdy, stoker, on board the H.M.S. Magnolia was charged with assaulting the district watchman at the Magistracy, yesterday. He admitted the offence and was ordered to pay a fine of \$15.

The following is taken from a Singapore contemporary:—There is now required a fee of \$80 for working cargo in port on Sunday, for the issue of an exemption certificate. This has not proved a deterrent and complaints have been made by officers that Sunday working is almost entirely prohibited in other Eastern ports, but that through the smallness of the fee it is almost a regular custom in Singapore. An Ordinance is to be introduced into the Legislative Council to empower the Government to restrict Sunday working to cases where there is a real necessity of importance, and to fix the fee by the Legislative Council, without an amending bill.

Two well-known residents of Hongkong—Mr. D. V. Stevenson and Mr. P. D. Sutherland—who were spending the weekend at Macao, had the unpleasant experience of being arrested by Chinese soldiers and detained for about twenty minutes in a guard-room on Lappa Island, where they had gone for a walk after being told by people who were assumed to know that it was perfectly safe to do so. Lappa is part of the territory concerning which a dispute is being waged between the Portuguese and the Chinese authorities, and the Chinese soldiers are evidently intent on seeing that the territory is not "invaded" by foreigners. The two visitors were escorted by armed guard to their landing place and seen off to Macao across the harbour.

A notorious bandit chief in Kwangtung named Wong Kw-sze, has been captured. We learn from the Canton Times that Wong controlled a gang of over a thousand men who have been pursuing their notorious operations for some time past over the extensive area embraced in the districts of Szewui, Kwongnan and Wy-chob. Countless offences have been committed by the gang in recent years, and the people of these districts greatly dreaded them. A Captain Yin Tai, who had been sent to this part of the province with a force to rid the district of these bandits, persuaded Wong's assistant to surrender himself and he afterwards appointed him an "investigator" in the military camp. Some months later, the new officer was ordered to effect the capture of his former leader. He obeyed. He traced Wong Kw-sze to Canton, and with the aid of a squad of police, captured him while indulging in a mid-night revel in a brothel. It is reported that the bandit leader was sent to the Military Headquarters for trial.

At the annual meeting of the Kobe branch of the British Association, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Robert Young, seconded by Mr. C. W. Davidge, and, after discussion, passed unanimously, was directed to be sent to the British Ambassador at Tokyo with the request that he transmit it by cable to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—"That this meeting of members of the British Association of Kobe deplores the delay in the amendment of the British Nationality Act of 1914, which, as interpreted, deprives British children of the second generation born abroad of their rights of British nationality, and takes strong exception to the reference of the question to the Governments of the British Dominions and India, holding that this course only involves further delay, and that the question, now outstanding for six years, is one for the Parliament of the United Kingdom to decide."

There will be a Watch Night Service, with hymns, at St. John's Cathedral, tomorrow evening at 11.30 p.m.

The Water Police on searching the s.s. Victoria, yesterday morning on her arrival from Australia discovered nine Mauser pistols and 25,000 rounds of ammunition hidden under water tanks of the vessel.

Mr. U. L. A. Mohideen, of 64, Queen's Road Central, who has been in business in the Colony for upwards of seventeen years as a jeweller and dealer in precious stones, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

A Chinese was sent to prison for three months by Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, for stealing an electric light bulb from the s.s. Sun Nam Hoi. The man was seen by a tally man to take the bulb from the socket and put it in his pocket. He was on the gangway when he was arrested by one of the ship's guard.

The health statistics of the Colony for the last completed week record one case of small-pox. The patient is British and the infection did not originate here. Two Chinese have died from influenza and one from enteric fever. There have also been two non-fatal cases of enteric, one of paratyphoid, one of diphtheria, two of cerebro-spinal fever and one of puerperal fever. In the five days since the last completed weekly report no fatal cases of infectious disease have occurred: there have been two cases of diphtheria (one British), two of paratyphoid and one of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT AT
FRANCE'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, December 29th.

Keen disappointment and even some resentment is expressed by the United States and Britain at the French adherence to the claim for ninety thousand tons in submarines. It is stated that both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes, replying to M. Sarraut, deplored the French attitude. The British, Japanese, and Italian delegates intimated that this involves the abandonment of the proposed limitations upon their construction of submarines and it seems admitted that the question cannot be reopened, at any rate by the Conference. It is also calculated that it will lead to considerable building of anti-submarine craft. It is suggested in some quarters that the motive of France is to retain the question of submarines as a bargaining factor in the settlement of Anglo-French differences. Meanwhile, there is no indication whatever that the capital ship agreement will be affected. American observers, however, fear that the recent talk of future gatherings should incline Japan and China to delay settlement between themselves.

THE TEST OF JAPAN'S SINCERITY.

It is pointed out from Washington that the Shantung question is the test of the sincerity of Japan's liberal protestations and the ability of the Chinese leaders to distinguish between dreams and realities. An immediate settlement would give a badly-needed impetus to composing other difficulties and could not fail to have a most happy effect on American opinion, while postponement would inevitably raise suspicion and distrust. It is stated that the Japanese delegation has received instructions from Tokyo not to make further concessions regarding Shantung. It still remains to be seen what the mediation of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour can do, but for the moment they are occupied with the events of the Naval Committee.

OTHER NAVAL QUESTIONS.

WASHINGTON, December 29th.

Mr. Root submitted to the Naval Committee a proposal forbidding the torpedoing of commercial ships without warning and insisting that submarines shall observe the rules regarding visit and search. The proposal was referred to a sub-committee. A definite agreement is reported as being reached limiting the size of guns on auxiliary vessels to eight inches and on capital ships to sixteen. The French delegation declared its adherence to the capital ship ratio despite the submarine disagreement, but made the reservation that France desired to begin the building of replacements in 1927 although she did not intend launching before the stipulated replacement period.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRANCE PRESENTS A FINAL
DECLARATION.

WASHINGTON, December 28th.

At the meeting of the Naval Committee, France again demanded a submarine tonnage of approximately three times that contemplated in the American compromise proposals. Delegates declared that the demand closed the door upon any agreement. The American delegation then presented a new proposal limiting the size of submarines and other auxiliaries to a maximum of 10,000 tons. The British reserved the right, if the submarine question is not settled, to build all necessary submarines and auxiliaries for the defence of British commerce.

It is understood that M. Sarraut presented a final declaration that France is unable to accept less than 330,000 tons of auxiliaries and 90,000 tons of submarines. The British and Japanese delegations consequently decided to reserve action regarding tonnage ratios for auxiliaries.

LATEST CABLES.

THE IRISH TREATY.
RATIFICATION BELIEVED TO BE
ASSURED.

LONDON, December 29th.

It is believed in Dublin that ratification of the Treaty is assured when the Daily Assemblies. Unconfirmed reports state that a compromise has been reached between the followers of Mr. de Valera and Mr. Griffith in favour of acceptance.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

THE POSITION OF GERMANY AND
RUSSIA.

LONDON, December 29th.

The question of holding an International Economic Conference, which is on the agenda of the meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes on January 8th, is at present evoking more interest than the other subject of reparations. It is evident that Mr. Lloyd George favours the inclusion of Germany and Russia in such a conference, but it is indicated here that there will be no attempt to include them except by the desire of the Council as a whole. British businessmen's plans for the restoration of Europe's commerce, which will be submitted to Allied trade experts, in Paris to-morrow and, if approved, to the Supreme Council, involves the formation of an international financial corporation, whose capital will be privately subscribed by interests calculated to benefit all. Orders resulting will be allocated fairly. Meanwhile it is reported that negotiations are pending in London between the Soviet and a British financial group. One indication of the changed mood of Russia is an offer from Moscow to resume broken off negotiations with the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated for the return of its immense properties. It is now expected that the Cannes meeting will last over ten days. Sir Robert Horne and the American Ambassador have left for Cannes. Sir L. Worthington-Evans and other British delegates are following.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIED CONFERENCE WITH
RUSSIA DENIED.

LONDON, December 29th.

A widespread report to the effect that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Briand had decided to invite M.M. Chicherin and Litvinoff to a conference early in 1922 is officially denied. It is stated that any conversations with Russia will be negotiated through Mr. Krassin.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.
PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THOSE
RESPONSIBLE.

PARIS, December 28th.

By 335 votes against 117, the Chamber passed a motion submitted by M. Outrey (member for Indo-China) and accepted by M. Briand expressing confidence in the Government taking measures to maintain France's prestige and credit in the Far East and sternly proceeding against all responsible for the mismanagement of the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

A JUDICIAL INQUIRY STARTED.

Previously M. Briand, commenting upon M. Berthelot's resignation, stated that M. Berthelot's telegram to New York was on the whole a happy move, although M. Briand, if consulted, might have suggested different wording. M. Briand added that the financial Consortium having been dissolved, it was necessary to find other means to refloat the Banque Industrielle de Chine by using the Boxer indemnity.

M. Briand would up by stating that an enquiry had been started and that all responsibilities will be brought to light. M. Briand warmly eulogized M. Berthelot, stating that France was thus losing a faithful servant.

M. Painleve spoke in M. Briand's support in favour of the Boxer indemnity being devoted to France's good work in the Far East.

Senator Henriot stated that 60,000 Chinese students have the same wish. M. Briand replied that this would be done and that no private interest would be allowed to stand in the way.

M. Briand rejected a motion for a Parliamentary inquiry. A judicial enquiry is being already instituted, to which the Chamber agreed by 390 votes to 213. The order of the Day submitted by the Government's adversaries was rejected by 373 votes to 151. Ultimately the Chamber passed by 506 votes to 2 a motion accepted by the Government asserting the necessity of maintaining French prestige in Eastern countries.

An expression of confidence in the Government to establish responsibilities in the Banque Industrielle matter was passed by 361 votes to 231, also, by 513 votes to 4 a motion for preventing finance and politics being mixed; also a motion forbidding members of Parliament from directorships of banks and financial concerns.—Havas.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

VICTORIA DEFEATS NEW SOUTH
WALES.

MELBOURNE, December 28th.

Victoria defeated New South Wales by six wickets. New South Wales scored 254, Andrews making 115, while McDonald took five wickets for 55. Victoria scored 202, of which Park made 122. In their second innings New South Wales registered 230, Love scoring 102 and Collins 111. Victoria scored 223 runs for the loss of four wickets.

LATEST CABLES.

INDIAN NATIONALIST
CONGRESS.CONCENTRATING ATTENTION ON
CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

AHMEDABAD, December 29th.

The Subjects Committee of the National Congress passed a resolution that all other activities should be suspended in order to concentrate attention on civil disobedience. The resolution urges the organisation of meetings throughout the country notwithstanding their prohibition. It appeals to all to offer themselves for arrest by becoming volunteers. It invests Gandhi, or his successors in case he is arrested, with full powers over the Congress organisation, with the proviso that he is not authorised to conclude any terms of peace with the Government without the previous sanction of the Congress.

SPLIT AT THE KHILAFAT
CONFERENCE.

AHMEDABAD, December 29th.

The split mentioned earlier occurred at the Khilafat Conference which met simultaneously with the Subjects Committee of the National Congress. At the Nationalist Congress a dozen dissidents adopted Gandhi's creed resolution previously adopted by the Subjects Committee as cabled earlier. The resolution also recommends the maintenance of the present non-violence creed.

EARLIER CABLES.

THREATS OF MORE STRINGENT
NON-CO-OPERATION.

AHMEDABAD, December 29th.

The Nationalist Congress opened with speeches which favoured answering the Government's methods with more stringent enforcement of Non-Co-operation.

LATER.

A SPLIT DEVELOPES.

A split has developed in the Congress over a resolution proposed by Moh. Anj. declaring that the destruction of British Imperialism and the establishment of complete independence was the goal of Khilafatism.

The President ruled out the resolution on the ground that it conflicted with the Khilafat Constitution.

After the Congress had adjourned Moh. Anj's supporters passed the independence resolution.

POSSIBLE MODIFICATIONS OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

DELHI, December 28th.

In compliance with a non-official resolution of the Legislative Assembly, the Raj has appointed a committee of officials and non-officials to report upon possible modifications of the criminal procedure code with a view to securing equality of status at criminal trials of Europeans and Indians.

THE FOUR-POWER PACT.
JAPANESE COMMERCIAL MISSION
IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, December 29th.

Speaking at a luncheon at the Mansion House in honour of the Japanese commercial mission, the Japanese Ambassador Baron Hayashi regretted that the Anglo-Japanese alliance had been terminated, but said that the Japanese were most thankful to Mr. Balfour for giving them a great four-power treaty. They were all sure that not only would Anglo-Japanese friendship continue, but that Anglo-American and Japan-American friendship was assured by the treaty.

Referring to the assistance the treaty would give in securing a good understanding and mutual help, especially regarding China, he said it might be a little difficult to assure the Chinese of the four Powers' goodwill, and to convince China of the necessity of accepting their help for some years at least. He emphasised the necessity of opening China to world commerce.

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SITUATION IN EGYPT.
NOW APPEARS OUTWARDLY MORE
NORMAL.

CAIRO, December 28th.

The situation is outwardly more normal. Severe Zahulists who recently deserted have now rejoined the two remaining members of the Zahul delegation.

LATER.

A NEW CABINET TO BE FORMED.

General Lord Allenby has issued a proclamation authorizing the Under Secretaries of the Government Departments to exercise the functions of Ministers pending the formation of a new Cabinet.

INGERSOLL COMPANY.

RECEIVER APPOINTED WITH A
VIEW TO RECONSTRUCTION.

New York, December 28th.

A receiver has been appointed for the Ingersoll Company upon the application of the creditors with it, is believed, a view to reconstruction.

RUBBER MATTERS.

ASSOCIATIONS FAIL TO AGREE.

LONDON, December 28th.

The Rubber Shareholders' Association requests the companies to provide sixpence per acre for a comprehensive propaganda scheme, owing to the breakdown of the conference with the Rubber Growers' Association.

RUSSIAN STOWAWAYS' SAD
STORY.A PROSPEROUS RUSSIAN FARMER
WAS RUINED BY THE REDS.

Some idea of the terrible conditions reigning in Russia and Siberia is to be gained from the tale told yesterday to a representative of the Hongkong Daily Press by two Russian stowaways who arrived in port only that morning from Vladivostok on the s.s. *Rhodania*.

The men were brought before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy, yesterday, and charged with being stowaways, but as Captain Madsen, of the *Rhodania* did not press for a conviction they were discharged.

On their release the men were befriended by Mr. Penster, of Messrs. Manners & Backhouse, Ltd., who are the agents for the *Rhodania's* owners, and it was through the courtesy of Mr. Penster that the story was obtained.

Both Russians were badly clothed and unkempt and one still wears a tattered Russian military great-coat with soldier's cap and puttees to match. They are men in the prime of life but their faces wear a wrinkled and starved appearance.

One of the Russians, Jepochi, belongs to the middle class and in pre-war days possessed a large farm on the Russo-Siberian border. There he lived with his family in comparative comfort. On the outbreak of war he was called to the colours and was sent to fight against the Germans on the Western Front. Early in the campaign he was taken a prisoner and remained a captive in Germany for five weary years.

About a year ago he was repatriated to his own country and sent to Petrograd. From there he was allowed to make his way home as best he could across the great Russian Steppes, in the middle of winter, to the farm on the Russo-Siberian border. He arrived at the old homestead penniless and starving only to find the place in a state of desolation. The home had been razed to the ground and not a living soul was there to tell the tale.

He trudged on to the nearest village and was informed that his brother had been murdered by the Bolsheviks and that the remaining members of his family had been carried off by the Reds. Since then no trace of their existence has been found. Jepochi made his way partly by train and partly on foot to Vladivostok where for the last six months he has been working for 60 kopeks per day, which on the present rate of exchange is the equivalent of about the one-hundredth part of a cent. It was not sufficient to buy a loaf of bread, and warm food was out of the question.

It was Jepochi's intention to work his way back to Germany which he says, is a land flowing with milk and honey in comparison with the poverty-stricken country of Russia. Jepochi told Mr. Penster that he was willing to work anywhere provided he could get sufficient food to keep body and soul together.

His companion, Ignaz, Ignaz, the possessor of the tattered military great-coat, is a private by trade. He also was military service under the late Czar and was taken prisoner of war in the great Brussloff drive in 1915.

Ignaz remained in Germany to the beginning of the present year, when at the order of the German Government he was shipped to Libau, where after considerable difficulty he was allowed to set out for his home in Vladivostok. He received an order from the Russian Government granting him a free trip on the Trans-Siberian Railway, but was told to make his own way to the Russo-Siberian border as best he could. Journeying across Russia Ignaz tried to get work in the various towns en route and in one small village where he stayed for a few weeks he worked ten hours a day, his only pay being a half a pound of bread each day. Money was out of the question. Ignaz eventually reached the Siberian Railway; the traffic was so disorganised that he had to wait two weeks before he was allowed to board the east-bound train. The train journey to Vladivostok took four months. At some stations en route the passengers were held up for weeks at a time and their only food was rice and dry bread. Unable to find employment in Vladivostok at his old trade as a newspaper compositor Ignaz did odd jobs in the town and was glad to do anything provided that he got something to eat. He finally made up his mind to try and get back to Germany and with that intention stowed away on the *Rhodania*.

Mr. Penster told our representative that it was the intention of the agents to return these men to Vladivostok on the s.s. *Peru*. Captain Madsen, he said, had spoken so well of their willingness to work that the agents are trying to obtain work for them at that port.

On being offered some money this morning Jepochi pointed out to Mr. Penster and Capt. Madsen that he could not accept money without working for it. All he wanted was work and food.

For the time being both men are being housed in the Sailor's Home.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN HARE.

LONDON, December 28th.

The death is announced of Sir John Hare. (Sir John Hare, born May 1844, made his first appearance on the stage at the age of twenty, at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Liverpool. The following year he appeared in a series of comedies in London, making a successful Sir Peter Teazle in Sheridan's famous comedy. In 1875 he became manager of the Court Theatre and subsequently was manager of the St. James Theatre in partnership with Mr. Kendal, and later opened the Garrick Theatre, where he filled many celebrated parts.)

The beginnings of self-government are thus made in the smaller units. When these district assemblies have functioned long enough so that the people have learned the process of representative government will be extended to the Province. Even now, there are two special commissions at work upon the draft of a Provincial Charter which will make the people of Kwangtung Province supreme

in the control of provincial affairs. The Governor intends to start the machinery for the adoption of such a charter and placing it in operation, not at a remote time in the future, but "within a year."

Thus the affairs of Kwangtung appear to be in a fair way to mending. But what of China? Is Chen Chiung Ming's interest bounded by the provincial lines and is he without plans for the nation? Not so. Governor Chen is deeply interested in the future of China and his discussion of national affairs evidences long and careful consideration of his country's future.

The Nanking Constitution gave all the power to the Central Government. This has not worked and, in Governor Chen's opinion, the people all over the country prefer a government resembling that in the United States, with the Provinces granting certain specific powers to the Central Government and reserving the remainder to the provinces themselves.

In order to do this it is necessary for the provinces first to set their own houses in order. Chekiang and Hunan made provincial constitutions without getting their local governments into running order first. The result has been a failure and there is now no democratic institution in China.

Governor Chen's ambition is to make a real success of provincial self-government in Kwangtung, and thus make it a light for the rest of the nation. He believes that if the people of Kwangtung governing themselves and free from military despotism they will "take against their own Tuckers and cast them forth."

When questioned as to the efficacy of this method in view of the present international situation and the possibility of the Powers taking a hand long before it could work itself out, Governor Chen admitted that it might be slow. "But," he added, "foreign interference must not disturb us. No foreign nation can swallow China. At the present time two nations are trying by devious measures to get control of China or portions of it. Crooked work no longer receives public approval. Nevertheless these two nations continue their efforts to get booty from China. Before many years the people of those countries will themselves demand restitution which their governments have stolen from China. Even if they do not, China need not worry. Within twenty years I venture to prophesy that the government of these two countries will themselves be appealing to China for rescue."

"Is America one of nations?" "No, America is our best friend," replied Governor Chen.

"Is Russia?" "Is Russia?" "I will not mention any names," he said, and then added, with a twinkle of humorous appreciation, which he is usually too serious to allow himself, "but Russia is not one."

"But how China to be unified in the face of her present discouraging situation?" "There are two ways of carrying democracy to all China—the legal and the revolutionary. The legal way would be for all China to recognize the lawful Parliament at Canton. This won't work. The revolutionary way may be either by military force or by a diplomatic propaganda to arouse the people to insist on a democratic form of government."

It is doubtful if China can be unified by military force. That has been repeatedly demonstrated. She must be united by education and popular demand. If this does not work—then it must be blood and iron."

Is Dr. Sun's northern expedition to be considered as evidence of the fact that the time for blood and iron has arrived? "No neither the northern campaign nor any other military expedition can unify China. But the northern expedition is necessary to prevent our efforts here from being brought to nothing and to open the way for other provinces to throw off the yoke of the militarists and join with us in the establishment of real democratic government."

Reminded how Dr. Sun's enemies had made capital of the fact that he was not with the expedition and how they had spread the story that he and Dr. Sun had disagreed, Sun insisted upon the campaign while Chen refused to take part in it or support it. The Governor said angrily: "I have not had time to do all the lies that are invented by our enemies. I have worked with Dr. Sun for the welfare of China for sixteen years and I am not going to desert him now. Let them learn when the time comes the real answer to their lies."

That there may be some difference of opinion between the two men as to the methods which should be used to accomplish their aims, is quite possible. Chen's own statements when compared with those of Sun would indicate this. But that there is any divergence of aim or anything in the nature of a breach between them, there is no evidence whatever. The men in the Central Government are enthusiastic admirers of Chen Chiung Ming, and the Governor's subordinates are all followers of Sun Yat Sen. In all the talk of a split between these two southern leaders it becomes more and more evident that the wish is father to the thought.

Chen Chiung Ming enjoys a unique reputation for honesty. Friend and foe alike pay tribute to his rectitude. While no one would seriously claim that all squeals had been eliminated in the South, even the opponents of Chen's government admit that it has been reduced to a minimum. What there is among the smaller officials in the outlying districts where the old habits have not given way before modern ideals. In the Canton offices a dollar comes as near to doing a dollar's worth of actual work as is hoped for in any government.

Some of our story writers are running riot with their smiles. Here are a few we gathered in our late reading: "Her lips quivered like a high note." "His mind, like her face, was made up." "Her hair dropped on her pallid cheek like seaweed on a clam." "He gazed anxiously at her face the way a person in a taxi gazes at the face of the meter."

CHEN CHIUNG MING.

II.

[BY ORRIN KIRK FOR THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

From the sketch of the life of Chen Chiung Ming it appears that he is a soldier only through the force of circumstances. His early training was that of a scholar and his interests led him into law and public affairs, though he admits a liking for the study of strategy in his youth. Not until the actual beginning of the Revolution did he undertake to lead troops, and then with such success as to make evident that his study of military affairs had not been wholly the dabbling of a dilettant. After each military venture, that of 1911, that of 1910, that of 1911, he has laid aside his regimentals and taken up the work he cares most for, that of civil administration. When fortune has not smiled upon him and granted him success, he has never offered his services as a soldier to other men or other causes. He has never drawn the sword except when it was necessary to advance the cause of civic freedom. The title he delights in is not that of "General," but that of "Governor."

His appearance, too, bespeaks the man of hard work in the field of administration. His uniform is never donned except for official functions. He looks slightly uncomfortable in it—a bit as if he felt out of place. For his work day after day, he wears the ordinary Chinese clothing and it is thus arrayed and seated at a table discussing the future of China and the solutions of her many problems that Governor Chen is at his best.

Before talking with him, however, it is of interest to hear a bit of his home life from his subordinates. First they shake their heads and speak feelingly of the Governor's capacity for work. From six or six-thirty in the morning to long after midnight he is at his desk, attending conferences or meeting this or that official. There seems to be no limit to his strength, and his assistants wear under the strain of trying to keep up with him. He apparently saves his own strength by living a most regular and simple life. He never joins in the revelry of those of his friends who favour the more bibulous pleasures. He seldom goes out in the evening except when his official presence is necessary.

"Is he married?" "Yes," said my informant, "he has one wife, and she is very ugly."

To his mind this seemed to be the final test of righteousness for a Chinese official. His testimony, however, is well supported by those foreigners who knew and lived near Chen Chiung Ming during the days of his exile. With one accord they praise the quiet, modest home life of the present Governor.

His public career betrays the same high ideals as his private life. He has been a worker for democracy for nearly twenty years. Many have aspirations in this direction but fail when success brings them the power to rule as autocrats. Success came in the fall of 1920. He was to be tested in his turn. So far it must be admitted that he has met the trial without flinching. While he still retains a large measure of autocratic power, he is introducing reforms which are rapidly devolving both power and responsibilities upon the people themselves. A few years more of the work he has been doing and if Chen Chiung Ming is still Governor of Kwangtung it will be because the people themselves have chosen him.

The fact that Governor Chen has done so much while the world has heard comparatively little is typical of the man. He dislikes idle talk. He prefers to do something and then let that speak for him. It is only after many a hard struggle that his associates have able to demonstrate to him the desirability of publicity in this day of multitudinous propaganda. Even now it is like pulling teeth to get him to talk of what he has accomplished or his plans for the future.

"There is plenty of talk up North," he says. "They are continually telling the world up there all the fine things they are going to do and they never do anything. I should rather do something that is good for them for the world judge me by that I have done."

And his record of things accomplished is no mean one. It is particularly commendable when it is remembered that, for several months of the year that he has been in office he has been forced to devote his attention to the defence of the province against the attacks of the Peking-backed Kwangsi Generals. In spite of this he has done much in the way of civil reform and the modernization of the government. His first act after his return last year was to notify the 94 districts of the Province that they were to send up nominations for district magistrates. In every case these nominations were accepted and the local government appointed. His action upon gambling, has already been frequently mentioned. The denunciation of the Cassel contract with the accompanying financial sacrifice, has won him many friends—and many enemies. The separation of the city from the provincial administration and the establishment of the Municipality of Canton is a long step forward in the effort to reach a higher standard of public service. This step toward self-government in Canton itself has followed by a similar step in the outlying districts. District assemblies were instituted. These assemblies are popularly elected and possess one of the two powers which are the final test of democracy—the power of the purse and the power to dismiss officials. No taxes can be levied without the consent of these assemblies. Either the assembly or the Governor can dismiss officials. After dismissal they would nominate three as successors and the Governor would appoint one of the three.

The beginnings of self-government are thus made in the smaller units. When these district assemblies have functioned long enough so that the people have learned the process of representative government will be extended to the Province. Even now, there are two special commissions at work upon the draft of a Provincial Charter which will make the people of Kwangtung Province supreme

in the control of provincial affairs. The Governor intends to start the machinery for the adoption of such a charter and placing it in operation, not at a remote time in the future, but "within a year."

Thus the affairs of Kwangtung appear to be in a fair way to mending. But what of China? Is Chen Chiung Ming's interest bounded by the provincial lines and is he without plans for the nation? Not so. Governor Chen is deeply interested in the future of China and his discussion of national affairs evidences long and careful consideration of his country's future.

The Nanking Constitution gave all the power to the Central Government. This has not worked and, in Governor Chen's opinion, the people all over the country prefer a government resembling that in the United States, with the Provinces granting certain specific powers to the Central Government and reserving the remainder to the provinces themselves.

In order to do this it is necessary for the provinces first to set their own houses in order. Chekiang and Hunan made provincial constitutions without getting their local governments into running order first. The result has been a failure and there is now no democratic institution in China.

Governor Chen's ambition is to make a real success of provincial self-government in Kwangtung, and thus make it a light for the rest of the nation. He believes that if the people of Kwangtung governing themselves and free from military despotism they will "take against their own Tuckers and cast them forth."

When questioned as to the efficacy of this method in view of the present international situation and the possibility of the Powers taking a hand long before it could work itself out, Governor Chen admitted that it might be slow. "But," he added, "foreign interference must not disturb us. No foreign nation can swallow China. At the present time two nations are trying by devious measures to get control of China or portions of it. Crooked work no longer receives public approval. Nevertheless these two nations continue their efforts to get booty from China. Before many years the people of those countries will themselves demand restitution which their governments have stolen from China. Even if they do not, China need not worry. Within twenty years I venture to prophesy that the government of these two countries will themselves be appealing to China for rescue."

"Is America one of nations?" "No, America is our best friend," replied Governor Chen.

"Is Russia?" "Is Russia?" "I will not mention any names," he said, and then added, with a twinkle of humorous appreciation, which he is usually too serious to allow himself, "but Russia is not one."

"But how China to be unified in the face of her present discouraging situation?" "There are two ways of carrying democracy to all China—the legal and the revolutionary. The legal way would be for all China to recognize the lawful Parliament at Canton. This won't work. The revolutionary way may be either by military force or by a diplomatic propaganda to arouse the people to insist on a democratic form of government."

It is doubtful if China can be unified by military force. That has been repeatedly demonstrated. She must be united by education and popular demand. If this does not work—then it must be blood and iron."

Is Dr. Sun's northern expedition to be considered as evidence of the fact that the time for blood and iron has arrived? "No neither the northern campaign nor any other military expedition can unify China. But the northern expedition is necessary to prevent our efforts here from being brought to nothing and to open the way for other provinces to throw off the yoke of the militarists and join with us in the establishment of real democratic government."

Reminded how Dr. Sun's enemies had made capital of the fact that he was not with the expedition and how they had spread the story that he and Dr. Sun had disagreed, Sun insisted upon the campaign while Chen refused to take part in it or support it. The Governor said angrily: "I have not had time to do all the lies that are invented by our enemies. I have worked with Dr. Sun for the welfare of China for sixteen years and I am not going to desert him now. Let them learn when the time comes the real answer to their lies."

That there may be some difference of opinion between the two men as to the methods which should be used to accomplish their aims, is quite possible. Chen's own statements when compared with those of Sun would indicate this. But that there is any divergence of aim or anything in the nature of a breach between them, there is no evidence whatever. The men in the Central Government are enthusiastic admirers of Chen Chiung Ming, and the Governor's subordinates are all followers of Sun Yat Sen. In all the talk of a split between these two southern leaders it becomes more and more evident that the wish is father to the thought.

Chen Chiung Ming enjoys a unique reputation for honesty. Friend and foe alike pay tribute to his rectitude. While no one would seriously claim that all squeals had been eliminated in the South, even the opponents of Chen's government admit that it has been reduced to a minimum. What there is among the smaller officials in the outlying districts where the old habits have not given way before modern ideals. In the Canton offices a dollar comes as near to doing a dollar's worth of actual work as is hoped for in any government.

Some of our story writers are running riot with their smiles. Here are a few we gathered in our late reading: "Her lips quivered like a high note." "His mind, like her face, was made up." "Her hair dropped on her pallid cheek like seaweed on a clam." "He gazed anxiously at her face the way a person in a taxi gazes at the face of the meter."

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 29th.

Bintang, Dutch str., 6,547 tons, Capt. M. T. Morser Bruys, from Sourabaya, with sugar.—J.O.J.L.

Singapore, Chinese str., 1,108 tons, Capt. B. Miyasaka, from Dairen, with beans.—Yue Tai Hong.

December 30th.

Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 2,358 tons, Capt. T. Harada, from Keelung, with coal.—Order.

Busho Maru, Japanese str., 1,545 tons, Capt. S. Machihara, from Keelung, with coal.—O.S.K.

Uddapeak, American str., 1,768 tons, Capt. G. B. Genereux, from Saigon, with rice.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

Chafoo, Chinese str., 684 tons, Capt. Thirwell, from Iloilo, with sugar.—Hung Shun.

Uchongshing, British str., 1,298 tons, Capt. Thomas Croft, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Chipping, British str., 1,199 tons, Capt. J. E. Matthews, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Oyclops, British str., 5,783 tons, Capt. W. Cosker, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Hague Maru, Japanese str., 5,812 tons, Capt. M. Kimura, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Haitan, British str., 1,133 tons, Capt. E. Jones, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Man Wing S.S. Co.

Harmelin, Norwegian str., 1,163 tons, Capt. T. Davidson, from Saigon, with rice.—Thorsen & Co.

Kalpan, British str., 1,576 tons, Capt. D. R. Davies, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Kweichow, British str., 1,320 tons, Capt. R. Ritchie, from Tientsin and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Lake Farmingdale, American str., 1,634 tons, Capt. F. Diaz, from Saigon, with rice.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

Mike Maru, Japanese str., 1,933 tons, Capt. Y. Masuda, from Karatsu, with coal.—M.B.K.

Monteagle, British str., 6,170 tons, Capt. A. J. Hosken, from Vancouver, with a general cargo.—C.P.O.S.

Myrmidon, British str., 3,062 tons, Capt. Adcock, from Liverpool and Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Proper, Norwegian str., 1,378 tons, Capt. E. Olsen, from Saigon, with rice.—Yuen Sing Fat.

Providence, Norwegian str., 693 tons, Capt. W. H. from Canton, in ballast.—Kwong Mow Tai.

Sourabaya Maru, Japanese str., 2,728 tons, Capt. Y. Takada, from Sandakan and Borneo, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Tean, British str., 1,351 tons, Capt. Wm. McDonald, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Victoria, British str., 2,969 tons, Capt. F. T. Fisher, from Melbourne and Manila, with a general cargo.—China Australia S.S. Co.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Shinyo Maru*, arrived at Yokohama on the 28th inst. and sails on the 30th inst. for Honolulu and San Francisco.

CLEARANCES.

December 30th.

Bangai Maru, for Bangkok.

Cheongshing, for Canton.

Chipping, for Swatow.

Hague Maru, for Singapore.

Hailong, for Swatow.

Hanoi, for K. C. Wan.

Haru Maru, for Chingwantao.

Hok Canton, for K. C. Wan.

Hydranges, for Swatow.

Kwangle, for Bangkok.

Kwachu, for Canton.

Nichiren Maru, for Canton.

Sourabaya Maru, for Takao.

Tean, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. *Cheongshing*, on December 30th.—Mr. H. S. Smith.

Per s.s. *Amakusa Maru*, on December 30th.—Mr. F. B. Marshall, Mr. W. van der Steer and Mrs. K. G. G. G.

Per R.M.S. *Monteagle*, on December 30th.—Mr. C. Wallace, Mr. W. Farmer, Mr. K. Jones, Mr. N. Kingsburg, Mr. R. Franz, Mrs. J. C. Brown, Mrs. T. W. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Harling, Mrs. M. E. Hauber, Miss M. O. Hausher, Mr. D. M. Kable, Mr. C. Piers, Mr. J. Maxwell, Mr. E. Luba, Mr. I. Schwan, Mr. S. A. Rumjahn, Mr. P. Solomonik, Mr. A. Rivers, and Mrs. C. Russell.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ak Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 10th.

Dilwara (P. & O.), due 30th inst., 8 a.m.

Empress of Asia, due December 30th, at 10 a.m.

Empress of Japan, due January 13th.

Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 19th.

Japan (B.I.), due January 11th.

Kikyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 7th.

Nagoya (P. & O.), due January 17th.

Pine Tree State, due December 31st.

Peria Maru (T.K.K.), due Dec. 30th, a.m.

St. Albans (E. & A.), due January 16th.

Tamba Maru (N.Y.K.), due Jan. 2nd.

Toba Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 30th.

Torilla (B.I.), due January 6th.

Totomi Maru (N.Y.K.), due Jan. 3rd.

Tyndareus (Blue Funnel line), due Dec. 30th.

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(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies, Mauritius, East & South America, Australasia, including New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Europe, Europe, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DONGOLA"	8,000	4th Jan. 1912	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	8,300	12th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"EGYPT"	7,841	18th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHEMIR"	8,841	1st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NAGOYA"	8,854	18th Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Mar.	do.
"SIOLLA"	8,709	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,017	18th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NOVAYA"	8,094	28th Mar.	do.
"KALYAN"	8,887	12th Apr.	do.
"PLASSY"	8,887	28th Apr.	do.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	14th May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	3rd Jan. 1 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ANAFURA"	8,000	8th Jan.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th Feb.	do.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"MURYABUS"	8,500	1st Jan. 12 Noon.	Amoy, Shanghai only.
"DILWARA"	8,300	1st Jan.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TORILLA"	5,200	8th Jan.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	17th Jan.	Yokohama direct.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in Etc. of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

24, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ARGENTINA MARU (calling Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 17th Jan.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE

CANADA MARU ... Friday, 13th Jan.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"JAVA MARU" ... Saturday, 31st Dec.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 2nd Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand via Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan. Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 3rd Jan.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Friday, 20th Jan.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Oahu Ports.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Wednesday, 18th Jan.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Friday, 10th Mar.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Jan.

KEELING via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Jan.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"BOHIO MARU" ... Thursday, 29th Dec.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. KAWADA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 144 & 145

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer: Sydney & Melbourne via Port, via Hongkong for Australia

"TAIYUEN" ... About 14th Jan. ... About 16th Jan.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

24, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
PASOREAN	"TAIKOOWANYI"	On 30th Dec. 10 A.M.
PORT COUBERT	"KUMHOOW"	On 31st Dec. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 1st Jan. 10 A.M.
SWATOW SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"TEAN"	On 1st Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE	"KUNGHOU"	On 2nd Jan. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SZOHOEN"	On 2nd Jan. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 2nd Jan. 10 A.M.
HONGKONG	"TAMING"	On 3rd Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"HUGHOW"	On 6th Jan. 10 P.M.
PAKHOT & HAIPHONG	"CHEKIANG"	On 7th Jan. 4 P.M.
	"KAIFONG"	On 9th Jan. 10 A.M.

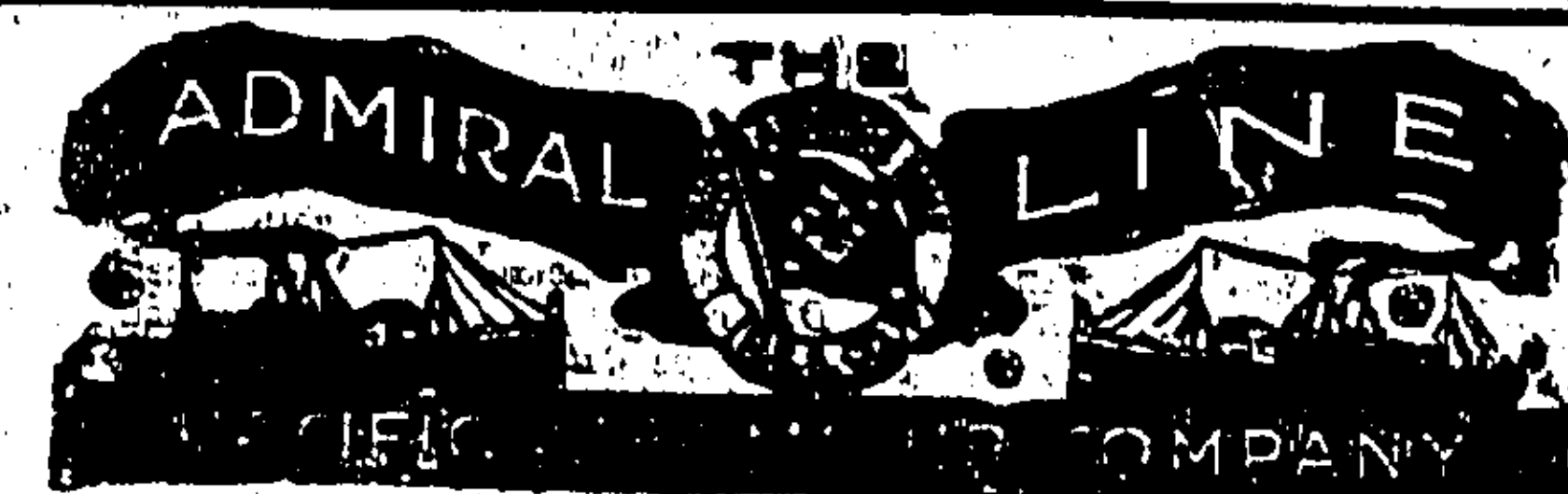
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans for Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, under weekly and fortnightly, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

For VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

From Hongkong. Arrive Seattle

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

arrived Seattle

S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... Seattle Jan. 1st ... Jan. 20th.

S.S. "PINETREE STATE" ... Seattle Jan. 2nd 1912 ... Jan. 21st.

S.S. "PINETREE STATE" ... Seattle Jan. 13th ... Jan. 31st.

S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... Seattle Jan. 18th ... Feb. 14th.

S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... Seattle Jan. 28th ... Feb. 14th.

S.S. "BAY STATE" ... Seattle Jan. 30th ... Feb. 20th.

S.S. "BAY STATE" ... Seattle Feb. 9th ... Feb. 29th.

Through Bills of Lading issued in Overland Commerce points. Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Passenger Office, Queen's Building, 2, 1st House St.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "C. LYMON" ... Jan. 8th.

S.S. "LAKE FARRAR" ... Jan. 18th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

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SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. "SURUGA" ... 2nd half Jan. 1912.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

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AGENTS, 24, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York, by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... (via Suez) 12th Jan.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS, CAR, EAST LINDSAY

Incorporated in Great Britain

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

24, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

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